

The Kingston Daily Freeman.

WHOLE NO 5,238.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 39.

CITY OF KINGSTON (RONDOUT, P.O.) N. Y., MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

The Question Answered.

What shall I buy for Christmas Presents this year, is a question now puzzling the minds of many persons intent on choosing something to give to their friends. If you will call at Crosby & Ennists No. 2 & 4 Union-avenue you may easily get out of the dilemma, for their counters, shelves and windows are laden with the most elegant assortment of Holiday Goods to be found in this City. Plush Goods in great variety and design, such as Dressing Cases, Toilet Boxes, Perfumery Sets, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Albums, Manicure Sets, etc. Gold and Silver handled Umbrellas, Clocks, Work Stands and Baskets, Colgate and Bradley's choicest Extract and Toilet Soaps, the finest made, Traveling Cases, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs and Mittens, Brass Ornaments in many styles, Roger Bros. Celebrated Silver Plated Table Furnishings warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We have a large collection of Novelties of almost any conceivable variety and style at very low prices.

CROSBY & ENNIST'S,

Nos. 2 & 4 Union-Ave., Rondout, N. Y.

"WE'VE GOT 'EM"

DIARIES

For 1889.

S. L. DRAKE'S,

29 Wall-Street 29

KINGSTON, N. Y.

Stebbins, Brodhead & Van Wagenen.

With an unusually large stock of

DRY GOODS

We are offering a few specialties. A case of short lengths in extra grade of Bleached Muslins under value.

A lot of heavy Unbleached Cans below usual jobbing price.

A large lot of extra quality Cotton Batts under value.

A large line in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.

Flannel Skirts and Skirtings in very large variety.

Stebbins, Brodhead & VanWagenen,

168 Strand and 21 Ferry-St.

O. and O. TEA

The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT.

You will never use any other. Quality never varies.

It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEAF, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

ORIENTAL & OCCIDENTAL TEA CO., LTD.,

Head Office, 35 Burlington Slip, New York.

For sale by

E. K. PARKER, Rondout, A. & C. R. STYLES, Kingston, A. P. VAN BUREN, Rondout.

WACHMEYER

Is now prepared to offer in all his Departments Large Assortments of the Most Desirable

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Special attention is directed to his collections of Quartered Oak, Antique Oak and Cherry Bed Room Suits, Leather Rockers, Bohemian Mahogany Centre Tables, Work Baskets, Brass and Plush Stands, Music Cabinets

25 Per Cent Lower

Than Any Other House in the City. Our

Big Reduction in Prices

Will prevail through this month only. Don't invest a dollar until you have seen our elegant array of

HOLIDAY GIFTS

—AT—

WACHMEYER'S

Furniture Warehouse,

178 The Strand, Rondout, N. Y.

NOTES ON NEWS OF THE DAY.

HARRISON'S majority, official, in California is 7,080. This state was claimed by the Democrats for a week or more after election.

St. Louis will send a solid Republican delegation to the fifty-first Congress. It is the only big city in the United States that can show this honorable record.

JACKSONVILLE had two yellow fever deaths Saturday, but none yesterday. There were seven new cases during the two days. Total deaths 410; cases 4,690. Disinfection of the city was begun to-day.

OUR up-town contemporary is horrified because Gen. Harrison has chosen for Private Secretary a gentleman who was born in England. Perhaps the President-elect ought to be excused, for having a warm feeling for Englishmen. Sackville is English you know, and so likewise is Murchison.

GEN. HARRISON attended the church at Indianapolis of which he is a member yesterday, accompanied by his wife, and in the evening presided at the anniversary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society of which he is a member. He received only one out-of-town call during the day.

NEW JERSEY already lays claim to Mr. Cleveland, and talks about electing him a United States Senator in place of Mr. Blodgett if he will settle in Orange. The President might be induced to close the bargain if he were offered the place of McPherson, who goes out on the 4th of March. But from 1889 to 1893 is "a long time between drinks."

THE death of Senator Henry R. Low removes one of the most esteemed and useful men of the state in the midst of an honorable and promising public career. He loved his state, looked after every valuable interest, and did his utmost for the development of its resources and industries. He has been much talked of for Governor and has been the first choice of thousands for that office for years. His death was unexpected, and will cause sorrow throughout the state.

"ORDERS are beginning to come in again like old times," writes a Cohoes correspondent to the Boston Journal. "Shipments are being made right along." One manufacturer who said before election that he would buy no more stock if Harrison was elected has bought a large quantity, and will operate his mill to its full capacity. A very large knitting mill is to be erected at once in the city. The workmen did not throw away their votes when they gave them to Harrison.

A TOTAL of the popular vote in 29 states, compiled from the official returns, gives Harrison 4,858,891 and Cleveland 4,792,017 votes. The states not reported are Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia. The Democrats are still counting in Texas, and will continue to do so until every other state is heard from. Then it will fix things to make Cleveland's popular majority satisfactory to the whole party.

GEN. VILAS has a good deal to say in his report, but the main point of interest in it is the statement that during the last eight years 142,115,243 acres have been sold to new purchasers. Here is the equivalent of 2,842,805 farms of 50 acres, each capable of supporting a family of five members, or a population of 14,000,000. The area thus appropriated is equal to that of Germany or France, or to New England and the Middle States. The annexation of Canada is a small affair compared with our own national growth.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON of Philadelphia has decided to found an industrial school for boys in that city, and gives \$12,000,000 as a starter. He is good for several millions more if it is needed. Mr. Williamson is an octogenarian, but is taking an active interest in the institution, and hopes to live to see it in successful operation. He means that every boy in Philadelphia in all coming generations shall have a chance to learn a trade if he wants to. The world has had many noble benefactors, but Mr. Williamson's name will go to the head of the list.

THE Congressmen in Washington are canvassing the causes of Mr. Cleveland's defeat. Mr. Ford, a Michigan Democrat who "got left," says the veto of the pension bills of a poor widow and a blind veteran did the business in his district. The Republicans exhibited the blind man at their meetings as direct evidence of the President's injustice. Mr. Farquhar explains that the President's refusal to pay his tax and his removal of his personal property from Buffalo cost him hundreds of votes in that city. No body complains of the use of money except Mr. Mills. The general idea is that Cleveland's free trade message flooded him.

THE Interior Department has received reports of the population of the several territories from their Governors. They are as follows: Dakota, 700,000; Utah, 210,000; Washington, 188,000; New Mexico, 178,000; Montana, 140,000; Idaho, 105,000; Wyoming, 85,000; Arizona (census of 1889) 82,976. The admission of these territories is to be the most interesting subject before the next Congress. Before it adjourns the smallest will possess enough population to entitle it to a Representative in the House on the present ratio of 150,000. Utah is the only one that is likely to meet with obstruction; she cannot come in until she has reformed her social system.

PENDLETON of the First West Virginia district has got his certificate of election to Congress, but his seat will be given to his Republican opponent, Atkinson, as soon as the House can "hustle" him. Atkinson had a clear majority on the first count of votes. But in Wetzel county the ballots were returned to the treasury vault, and early one morning the windows of the vault were found open. Then the ballots were taken out and counted, and it was found that Atkinson's name had been erased with a pencil from a sufficient number to give Pendleton 19 majority. When Pendleton is kicked out he will beg for a year's salary and the expenses of his defense.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AS READ TO CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON, THIS P. M.

The Opinions of a Man who has Been Bitterly Disappointed Indeed—He Asails the Men who Defeated His Free Trade Project.

Congress met in Washington this afternoon. The message of Grover Cleveland was read. In some respects it is a remarkable document. Much of the message consists of the will of a bitterly disappointed man. He attacks fiercely the men who defeated free trade. His views on capital and labor will be read with interest. The opening of Congress and the text of the message follows:

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to The Freeman. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Long before the hour for the meeting of the second session of the Fifty-first Congress the galleries of the House of Representatives, with the exception of those reserved for the President and his friends and for the Diplomatic Corps, were filled with spectators, ready to witness the picture presented on the floor below. There handshaking was indulged in and congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged among the members. The speaker took the oath of office, and the chief topic of conversation, but there was no bitter feeling manifested. Jocular sallies on the part of the Republicans and patient resignation on the part of the Democrats were everywhere evident. The Republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the Fifty-first Congress came in for an extra share of felicitations—it being generally conceded on the floor that the next House will be Republican with from three to seven majority. The Speaker's desk was ornamented with a handsome floral piece while other prominent members were not forgotten by their friends. When Mr. Randall entered the Chamber he was surrounded by friends desirous of expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more able to resume his Congressional duties. At precisely 12 o'clock the fall of the gavel stilled the tumult which existed in the hall, and Dr. Milburn, the Chaplain, offered prayer. During the progress of the roll-call Mr. Cleveland entered the Executive Chamber and became an attentive spectator. The call developed the presence of 239 members—there being 88 absentees.

On motion of Mr. Mills a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had appeared, and the House was ready to proceed to business. In accordance with a resolution the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Turner, of Georgia, and O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit. The House then at 12:30 took a recess for an hour.

After the recess Mr. Holman announced that the Committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate with the Congress forthwith. Mr. Pruden, one of the President's Secretaries, was then announced, and the annual message was delivered to the House, and immediately read by the Clerk. That portion of the message in which the President treats of the tariff question was listened to attentively by members on both sides of the House. Now and then a smile, more of triumph than of derision, would appear upon the face of some radical Republican, but the silence was not broken until the Clerk read in a clear voice: "The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause." Then the Democrats could no longer restrain their feelings, and broke into a round of applause, which was answered by the Republicans with derisive laughter. The President's reference to the Sackville-West incident provoked a laugh from the Republican side, but no counter demonstration was made by the Democrats.

IN THE SENATE.

By Telegraph to The Freeman. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It was an unusually full Senate that responded to the President's call to order at 12 o'clock to-day. At that time all the galleries were full except the President's and the diplomatic, the latter containing only one of the Under Secretaries of the Austrian legation and three lady friends. The desk of the presiding Officer was decorated by a very handsome pyramid heaped with laurels and bay leaves. Mr. Pugh, Voorhees and Beck had before them Nature's emblems of the esteem of friends. Not a flower bloomed on the Republican side of the Chamber. As the minute hand of the clock facing him Mr. Ingalls let fall the gavel and facing him Mr. Ingalls let fall the gavel and facing him Mr. Ingalls let fall the gavel.

A few moments were spent in greetings among the Senators, and then Senator Sherman offered the usual recitation of the facts of the House of Representatives. The resolution to proceed to business. The resolution was adopted, and was also offered by Mr. Morrill for the appointment of a Committee to notify the President that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may desire to transmit. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Cameron composed this Committee. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution that the Senate meet daily until further ordered at 12 M. Adopted. At 12:47, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took recess for an hour. At the conclusion of the recess the usual facts of its being in session and of its having appointed a Committee to wait upon the President was delivered. This was followed by a report from the Committee to wait upon the President to the effect that it had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate in writing immediately. And then the President's message was delivered by Mr. Pruden, one of his Secretaries, and Mr. McCook, the Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to read it.

The Senate adjourned after notification by Mr. Frye that he would call up the Union Pacific settlement bill to-morrow, etc.

THE MESSAGE.

"To the Congress of the United States: "As you assemble to-day, for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and important incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first of our constitutional history as a Nation will be completed. Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a Government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity."

THE CONSTITUTION AS A GUIDE.

"When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Devotion to it is only a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limits

that they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government."

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE."

"The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only one equally before the law, and that no condition of life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government. The citizen of our Republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon a full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw individual endeavor, his tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of his steady and unflinching toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation, and presented no allurements to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of the nation, the solution of the problem of free government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them."

MR. CLEVELAND WAITS.

"A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are manly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny reveals a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections, and the farmer, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth."

AN ATTACK ON CAPITAL.

"We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discrimination in favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from our workers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor."

POISING AN ALARMIST.

"As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still, contemplating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the Government, made with the people, has been kept and performed."

WANTS TO SQUANDER THE SURPLUS.

"Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which are expended in useless extravagance in its Treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business."

STILL ARGUING FOR FREE TRADE.

"Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which would be taken from the pockets of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are ignorantly burdened beyond any useful purpose, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people."

ULTIMATE, CHIEF APOSTLE OF FREE TRADE.

"This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in the love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our Nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government is instead of being the embodiment of equality of rights, but an instrumentality through which special and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the refusal of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of one lot of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people."

CLEVELAND AS A MAJORITY.

"The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, are fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremunerative toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentation, that they are obliged to mislead fallacies that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such heavy taxes for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulations."

WORKMEN VOTED AGAINST FREE TRADE.

"Our workmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessities for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the dis-

content of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our Government, dependent upon the patriotic and contentment of our people, are endangered."

CLEVELAND ON COMMUNISM.

"Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of over-weening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who propose that the Government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn shall care for the laborer. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion, and the boasted boon of American citizenship a shameful imposition."

STILL DEMANDING FREE TRADE.

"A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantee of our National progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and industry find a ready market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce."

THE PEOPLE SPOKE ON NOVEMBER 6.

"The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the Treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing a pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor."

THE PEOPLE HAVE SAID: "NO FREE TRADE."

"The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It is the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are not responsible for the prevailing sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the General Government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the weakness of the citizens and communities, and that from the coffers of its Treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived."

ATTACKING OLD SOLDIERS, ETC.

"These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the Government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the gratuitous in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special, private, or partisan interest should arrest attention and lead to reformation."

AGAIN ASSAILING OLD SOLDIERS.

Cleveland then gives a few illustrations of this condition and with reference to pension laws says: "A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, and the private pension laws are annually passed, which are sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. The people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of us the strictest adherence to the maintenance and execution of our laws, perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good. This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulating is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground."

PEACE AND TRANQUILITY.

"The close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all nations."

FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

"Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extension of which still await settlement are all reasonable within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment."

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

"The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international complicity, in the territorial waters of Canada and New-Foundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to pro-

(Continued on page 4.)

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

A CRASH EARLY THIS MORNING AT MERRITTON, ONTARIO.

Three Men Killed by a Coal Train, which "Got Beyond Control while Descending a Steep Grade." The Collision that Followed.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

MERRITTON, Ont., Dec. 3.—A coal train ran into an engine which was "taking water" at the tank here this morning. Fireman Michael Sherry, driver James Williams and brakeman Allan, of the coal train, were killed, and it is said the body of a tramp is in the debris. The coal train got beyond control while descending a steep grade.

"IN THE SOUP?"

We are not "in the soup" this year.

—GRANDEST—

Holiday Goods

Are beginning to come in every day and our stock has never been so complete as now.

ROGER'S GROUPS.

Seven Subjects to Show:

Rip Van Winkle at Home.

Rip Van Winkle on the Mountains.

Rip Van Winkle returning.

Elder's Daughter.

Neighboring Pew.

Politics.

Shakespeare.

Ladies' Desks.

Some very new designs in quartered Oak.

EASELS

Mahogany, Oak, Cherry.

TABLES.

Here's where we are at home. We carry the stock. A pretty table half furnishes the room.

Fancy Chairs.

Oh me! Oh my! Such chairs Plush, Wicker, Polished Seats, Brass, Gold, Upholstered. Two hundred and seventy-five different styles. Come and count them if you don't believe it.

SAVING OF FULLY

A thousand kinds of new goods.

Hudson River Furniture Company.

ODD FELLOWS'

Fair and Entertainment

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

C.S. CLAY LODGE, NO. 528

—AT THE—

Academy of Music,

KINGSTON, N. Y.

DECEMBER

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8,

1888.

SEASON TICKETS - - - \$1.00

CLUB RATES, 13 Tickets \$12.00

Fare opens 7 o'clock Monday evening, Dec. 3, and each evening through the week at the same hour. Afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of members of the Lodge. Holders of Season Tickets to participate in the drawing of \$400.00 of presents the last night of the fair.

Single Admission after 15 Cts.

Music by the Pythian Orchestra every evening. On Thursday evening the A. W. Reynolds Division Uniform Band of P. Y. will give an exhibition drill for the benefit of the fair.

For the Holiday Trade.

Fancy articles in Plush, Bronze, Brass, Glass, China and Leather in great variety. Also many useful articles for Ladies' and Gents' attire or household purposes that are elegantly gotten up for the Holiday Season.

The Kingston Freeman.

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The Sunshine Series of Books, 3 volumes, Sunshine for little children. The Easy Book, The Home Picture Book, comprising about 650 pages, magnificently illustrated, highly illuminated covers and crowded with charming pictures and excellent stories for the little folks, worth \$2.75. We sell the set for \$1.00. Also many other books and novelties very pleasing for the children. Every article sold at the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed at

CROSBY & ENNIST'S,

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"WE'VE GOT 'EM"

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It is the HONGER GRASS TEA, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

ORIENTAL & OCCIDENTAL TEA CO., LTD., Head Office, 35 Bevington-Slip, New-York.

For sale by E. N. PARKER, Rondout, A. & C. R. STYLES, Kingston, A. P. VAN WAGENEN, Rondout.

WACHMEYER

Is now prepared to offer in all his Departments Large assortments of the Most Desirable

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Special attention is directed to his collections of Quilted Oak, Antique Oak and Cherry Bed Room Suits, Leather Rockers, Polished Mahogany Centre Tables, Work Baskets, Brass and Plush Stands, Music Cabinets

25 Per Cent Lower

Than Any Other House in the City. Our

Big Reduction in Prices

Will prevail through this month only. Don't invest a dollar until you have seen our elegant array of

HOLIDAY GIFTS

—AT—

WACHMEYER'S

Furniture Warehouse,

178 The Strand, Rondout, N. Y.

NOTES ON NEWS OF THE DAY.

HARRISON'S majority, official, in California is 7,080. This state was claimed by the Democrats for a week or more after election.

St. Louis will send a solid Republican delegation to the fifty-first Congress. It is the only big city in the United States that can show this honorable record.

JACKSONVILLE had two yellow fever deaths Saturday, but none yesterday. There were seven new cases during the two days. Total deaths 410; cases 4,690. Disinfection of the city was begun to-day.

OUR up-town contemporary is horrified because Gen. Harrison has chosen for Private Secretary a gentleman who was born in England. Perhaps the President-elect ought to be excused, for having a warm feeling for Englishmen. Sackville is English you know, and so likewise is Murchison.

GEN. HARRISON attended the church at Indianapolis of which he is a member yesterday, accompanied by his wife, and in the evening presided at the anniversary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society of which he is a member. He received only one out-of-town caller during the day.

NEW JERSEY already lays claim to Mr. Cleveland, and talks about electing him a United States Senator in place of Mr. Blodgett if he will settle in Orange. The President might be induced to close the bargain if he were offered the place of McPherson, who goes out on the 4th of March. But from 1880 to 1893 is "a long time between drinks."

THE death of Senator Henry R. Low removes one of the most esteemed and useful men of the state in the midst of an honorable and promising public career. He loved his state, looked after every valuable interest, and did his utmost for the development of its resources and industries. He has been much talked of for Governor and has been the first choice of thousands for that office for years. His death was unexpected, and will cause sorrow throughout the state.

"ORDERS are beginning to come in again like old times," writes a Cohoes correspondent to the Boston Journal. "Shipments are being made right along." One manufacturer who said before election that he would buy no more stock if Harrison was elected has bought a large quantity, and will operate his mill to its full capacity. A very large knitting mill is to be erected at once in the city. The workmenmen did not throw away their votes when they gave them to Harrison.

A TOTAL of the popular vote in 29 states, compiled from the official returns, gives Harrison 4,858,891 and Cleveland 4,792,017 votes. The states not reported are Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia. The Democrats are still counting in Texas, and will continue to do so until every other state is heard from. Then it will fix things to make Cleveland's popular majority satisfactory to the whole party.

GEN. VILAS has a good deal to say in his report, but the main point of interest in it is the statement that during the last eight years 142,115,243 acres have been sold to new purchasers. Here is the equivalent of 2,842,305 farms of 50 acres, each capable of supporting a family of five members, or a population of 14,000,000. The area thus appropriated is equal to that of Germany or France, or to New England and the Middle States. The annexation of Canada is a small affair compared with our own national growth.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON of Philadelphia has decided to found an industrial school for boys in that city, and gives \$12,000,000 as a starter. He is good for several millions more if it is needed. Mr. Williamson is an octogenarian, but is taking an active interest in the institution, and hopes to live to see it in successful operation. He means that every boy in Philadelphia in all coming generations shall have a chance to learn a trade if he wants to. The world has many noble benefactors, but Mr. Williamson's name will go to the head of the list.

THE Congressmen in Washington are canvassing the causes of Mr. Cleveland's defeat. Mr. Ford, a Michigan Democrat who "got left," says the veto of the pension bills of a poor widow and a blind veteran did the business in his district. The Republicans exhibited the blind man at their meetings as direct evidence of the President's injustice. Mr. Furquhar explains that the President's refusal to pay his tax and his removal of his personal property from Buffalo cost him hundreds of votes in that city. Nobody complains of the use of money except Mr. Mills. The general idea is that Cleveland's tree trade message floored him.

THE Interior Department has received reports of the population of the several territories for their Governors. They are as follows: Dakota, 700,000; Utah, 310,000; Washington, 188,000; New Mexico, 175,000; Montana, 140,000; Idaho, 105,000; Wyoming, 85,000; Arizona (census of 1880) 82,978. The admission of these territories is the most interesting subject before the next Congress. Before it adjourns the smallest will possess enough population to entitle it to a Representative in the House on the present ratio of 150,000. Utah is the only one that is likely to meet with obstruction; she cannot come in until she has reformed her social system.

PENDELTON of the First West Virginia district has got his certificate of election to Congress, but his seat will be given to his Republican opponent, Atkinson, as soon as the House can "hustle" him. Atkinson had a clear majority on the first count of votes. But in Wetzel county the ballots were returned to the treasury vault, and early one morning the windows of the vault were found open. Then the ballots were taken out and counted, and it was found that Atkinson's name had been erased with a pencil from a sufficient number to give Pendleton 19 majority. When Pendleton is kicked out he will beg for a year's salary and the expenses of his defense.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

AS READ TO CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON, THIS P. M.

The Opinions of a Man who Has Been Bitterly Disappointed Indeed—He Assails the Men who Defeated His Free Trade Project.

Congress met in Washington this afternoon. The message of Grover Cleveland was read. In some respects it is a remarkable document. Much of the message consists of the wail of a bitterly disappointed man. He attacks fiercely the men who defeated free trade. His views on capital and labor will be read with interest. The opening of Congress and the text of the message follows:

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Long before the hour for the meeting of the second session of the Fifty-first Congress the galleries of the House of Representatives, with the exception of those reserved for the President and his friends and for the Diplomatic Corps, were filled with spectators, and the bright dresses of the ladies formed a brilliant frame to the picture presented on the floor below. There handshaking was indulged in and congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged among the members. Of course the recent election was the chief topic of conversation, but there was no bitter feeling manifested. The majority of the part of the Republicans and patient resignation on the part of the Democrats was everywhere evident. The Republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the Speaker's election, Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, and George, of Ohio, and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit. The House then at 12:30 took a recess for an hour.

After the recess Mr. Holman announced that the Committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate with the Congress forthwith. Mr. Pruden, one of the President's Secretaries, was then announced, and the annual message was delivered to the House, and immediately read by the Clerk. That portion of the message in which the President treats of the tariff question was listened to attentively by members on both sides of the House. Now and then a smile, more of triumph than of derision, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic Republican, but the silence was not broken until the Clerk read in a clear voice, "The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within limits clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause." Then the Democrats could no longer restrain their feelings, and broke out to a round of applause, which was answered by the Republicans with a round of laughter. The President's reference to the Sackville-West incident provoked a laugh from the Republican side but no counter demonstration was made by the Democrats.

IN THE SENATE.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It was an unusually full Senate that gathered to President Cleveland's call to order at 12 o'clock to-day. At that time all the galleries were full except the President's and the diplomatic, the latter containing only one of the Under Secretaries of the Austrian Empire and three lady friends. The desk of the Presiding Officer was decorated by a very handsome pyramid bequest and Senators Blodgett, Danahy, Pugh, Voorhees and Beck had before them Nature's emblems of the esteem of friends. Not a flower bloomed on the Republican side of the Chamber. As the minute hand overtook the indicator of the clock the Clerk facing him Mr. Ingalls fell the gavel and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer. He returned thanks for the beautiful blessings vouchsafed the land in its material interests, and remembered President-elect Harrison in his petition. One of the Senators who could not be distinguished in the throng joined with the Chaplain in repeating the Lord's prayer at the close of the prayer. A few moments were spent in greetings among the Senators, and then Senator Sherman offered the usual resolution that the Secretary notify the House that the Senate is ready to proceed to business. The resolution was adopted, as was also one offered by Mr. Morrill for the appointment of a Committee to notify the President that the Senate is ready to receive and act upon any communication he may have to make. Messrs. Morrill and Salisbury composed this Committee. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution that the Senate meet daily until further ordered at 12 M. Adopted. At 12:47, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took recess for an hour.

At the conclusion of the recess the usual message from the House, announcing the fact of its being in session and of its having appointed a Committee to wait upon the President was delivered. This was followed by a report from the Committee to wait on the President, to the effect that it had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate in writing immediately. And then the President's message was delivered by Mr. Pruden, one of his Secretaries, and Mr. McCook, the Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to read it.

The Senate adjourned, after notification by Mr. Fry that he would call up the Union Pacific settlement bill to-morrow, etc.

THE MESSAGE.

"To the Congress of the United States:—

"As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of Congress, the first anniversary of our constitutional jubilee as a Nation will be completed. Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance of our liberties. The Government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely adhered to the principles and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity."

"When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limits

of stations they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government."

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE."

"The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American citizen, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government. The citizen of our Republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon a full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the means of his own industry, steadily and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by those thoughtful and intelligent sages of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the enlightenment and dignity of man, for the sublimation of labor, for the grand destiny, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them."

MR. CLEVELAND WAILS.

"A century has passed. Our cities are the abode of wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a serious shadow. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and a lamentable toll. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections, and the discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth."

AN ATTACK ON CAPITAL.

"We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue concessions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor."

POISING AS AN ALARMIST.

"As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, and is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still covetousness is the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of our country, and completely contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, we find the citizen's position in the country to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the Government, made with the people, has been kept and performed."

WANTS TO SQUANDER THE SUPPLIES.

"Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in exacting from the substance of the people burdens which amount to a virtual confiscation of their property. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business."

STILL ARGUING FOR FREE TRADE.

"Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the price of the necessities of life. The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, exacts gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people."

ULTIMATUM, CHIEF APOSTLE OF FREE TRADE.

"This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those for whose benefit it is intended, all patriotic sentiment, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our Nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is a creature of expediency, through which special and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people."

CLEVELAND AS A MAINTENANCE.

"The grievances of those not included within the circle of the beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to pay such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need. And the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulations."

WORKINGMEN VOTED AGAINST FREE TRADE.

"Our workmenmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steeper employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of proportioning the cost of necessities for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the dis-

content of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our Government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered."

CLEVELAND ON COMMUNISM.

"Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who propose that the Government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn shall care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the Government should have of the people, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion, and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameful imposition."

STILL DEMANDING FREE TRADE.

"A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due the American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantee of our National progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and industry find their way to the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce."

THE PEOPLE SPOKE ON NOVEMBER 6.

"The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme advanced as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the Treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing a pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor."

THE PEOPLE HAVE SAID: "NO FREE TRADE."

"The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within limits clearly and distinctly defined. It is the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the Government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fulness of its Treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived."

ATTACKING OLD SOLDIERS, ETC.

"These ideas have been unwhipped much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the Government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the Government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special, private, or partisan interest, should attract attention and lead to reformation."

AGAIN ASSAILING OLD SOLDIERS.

Cleveland then gives a few illustrations of this condition and with reference to pensions says: "A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed, which are sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. The people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws, perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good. This devotion to duty will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulating is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground."

PEACE AND TRANQUILITY.

"The close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all nations."

FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

"Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. These international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment."

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

"The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international complicity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to pro-

[Continued on page 4.]

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

A CRASH EARLY THIS MORNING AT MERRITTON, ONTARIO.

Three Men Killed by a Coal Train, which "Got Beyond Control while Descending a Steep Grade." The Collision that Followed.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

MERRITTON, Ont., Dec. 3.—A coal train ran into an engine which was "taking water" at the tank here this morning. Fireman Michael Sherry, driver James Williams and brakeman Allan, of the coal train, were killed, and it is said the body of a tramp is in the debris. The coal train got beyond control while descending a steep grade.

"IN THE SOUP!"

We are not "in the soup" this year.

Holiday Goods

Are beginning to come in every day and our stock has never been so complete as now.

ROGER'S GROUPS.

Seven Subjects to Show:

Rip Van Winkle at Home. \$5, \$7,
Rip Van Winkle on the Mountains.
Rip Van Winkle returning.
Elder's Daughter. \$8, \$10,
Neighboring Pew.
Politics.
Shakespeare. \$12, \$15.

Ladies' Desks.

Some very new designs in quartered Oak.

EASELS

Mahogany, Oak, Cherry.

TABLES.

Here's where we are at home. We carry the stock. A pretty table half furnishes the room.

Fancy Chairs.

Oh me! Oh my! Such chairs Plush, Wicker, Polished Seats, Brass, Gold, Upholstered. Two hundred and seventy-five different styles. Come and count them if you don't believe it.

A thousand kinds of new goods.

Hudson River Furniture Company,

ODD FELLOWS' Fair and Entertainment

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF C.S. CLAY LODGE, NO. 528

—AT THE—

Academy of Music,

KINGSTON, N. Y.

DECEMBER

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8,

1888.

The American Bohemian Glass Blowers, of Boston, Mass., in their wonderful exhibition of Blowing, Spinning, etc. Exhibitions to be given each afternoon and evening. The glass work to be on sale at the Fair.

SEASON TICKETS - - - \$1.00 CLUB RATES, 13 Tickets \$12.00

Fair opens 7 o'clock Monday evening, Dec. 3, and each evening thereafter at the same hour. Afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of members of the Lodge. Holders of Season Tickets to participate in the drawing of \$5000 of presents the last night of the fair.

Single Admission afternoon or evening 15c.

Music by the Pythian Orchestra every evening. On Thursday evening the A. W. Reynolds Division Uniformed Band E. of P. will give an exhibition drill for the benefit of the Fair.

For the Holiday Trade.

Fancy articles in Plush, Bronze, Brass, Glass, China and Leather in great variety. Also many useful articles for Ladies' and Gents' attire or household purposes that are elegantly gotten up for the Holiday Season.

Plush Jackets, Plush Wraps, Plush Sacs. Quality and style unsurpassed. Cloth Jackets, Cloaks and Newmarkets for Ladies, Misses' and Children.

LEADING ONE PRICE

GEO. B. MERRITT & COMPANY,

RONDOUT, N. Y.

SAMPSON BROS'

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Some very new designs in quartered Oak.

EASELS

Mahogany, Oak, Cherry.

TABLES.

Dr. David Kennedy's CHERRY BALSM.

For the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, diphtheria, diseased lungs, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, etc., and all acute affections of the respiratory organs, the chest, the pleura and the lungs. It contains no deleterious drug and can be safely administered to the most debilitated adult or the most delicate child. It strikes at the very root of pulmonary disease. Never conclude that a fresh cough will get well of itself in a few days. It may do so, but on the other hand, by neglecting it, one may lay the foundation of some incurable pulmonary or throat trouble. Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balm will relieve the cough almost immediately and prevent its becoming seated. Those whose business obliges them to travel and who labor more or less under chronic, consumptive or bronchial coughs should not fail to carry with them a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balm, taking it occasionally in small doses as they may feel the need. The cough will abate almost on the instant and the breathing and expectoration become more easy and free. It soothes any sense of irritation that may exist, subdues inflammation or soreness in the lungs and throat and prevents attacks which are always embarrassing and may prove serious during an absence from home. No other preparation offered to the public possesses anything like the power of this balm to soothe the inflamed and dangerous complaints. To all right feeling persons it is a privilege as well as a duty to provide for the comfort of the aged parents or other relatives who live with and depend upon them. A valuable help in this direction is Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balm, which is more perfectly adapted than any other thing to quiet and soothe the winter cough to which so many old people are subject. Whether the cough arises from some chronic trouble or from mere feebleness and lack of vitality this gentle and safe medicine is equally effective.

Dr. Kennedy's Cherry Balm.
Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists. Price 50c and \$1.

SULPHUR BITTERS THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

For those deadly Bil. Don't be without a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you. It will cure you. It will cure you.

Operatives who are confined in the build up you and make mills and workshops, you strong and healthy.

Do you suffer with those who are confined in the build up you and make mills and workshops, you strong and healthy.

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IN AND ABOUT THIS TOWN.

WHAT PEOPLE THOUGHT TO TALK ABOUT IN THIS VICINITY.

A Priest Transferred From Rondout to New York City—A White Frost That Is Said to Indicate More Rain—Chat and Gossip, Etc.

There was a chap who kept a store, and though there might be grander, he sold his goods to all who came, and his name was Alexander. He mixed his goods with cunning hand, and he was a skillful brander. And, since his sugar was half sold, they called him a Stander. He had his dear one, and she came, and lovingly he scanned her, and he asked her would she change her name, then a ring did Alexander hand. "Oh, yes," she said, with smiling lip, "I'll be as Alexander." And so they framed a partnership, and called it Alexander.

PASTORS, CHURCHES AND PEOPLES.

A Priest Transferred to New York City—To Receive a New Pastor, Etc.

St. John's Church, Fishkill Landing, realized \$2,000 by a recent sale.

Miss E. E. Mowbray, of the Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, has donated \$1,000 to the American Bible Society.

A Methodist clergyman says that the series of village camp meetings which are being held in the Kingston District, are "arousing religious interest."

The Young People's Aid Society of Old Hurley has been organized only three months, yet it has contributed \$400 to the Reformed Church there during that time.

To-morrow the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Spring-Street Lutheran Church, Rondout, will receive a reception, at the Parsonage, to the Rev. A. Schmidt, the new Pastor of the church.

The Rev. G. C. Berkeneyer, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., preached at the Spring-Street Church, Rondout, yesterday. He is the Director of the Home for Friendless and Orphan Children at Mt. Vernon.

A series of special religious services were begun in the Albany Avenue Baptist Church, Kingston, last evening. The exercises were opened with a song service, lasting 30 minutes, led by Alphonse Paquette. The Rev. W. Humphreys, of Rochester, preached a sermon. He had for his subject "The Present and Everlasting Blessedness of the Righteous." At the close of the sermon a prayer and inquiry meeting was held.

A PRIEST GOES AWAY.

The Rev. Father Nieuwenhuis, who for the past year and a half has been the Assistant Pastor of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, Rondout, has been transferred to the church at Schenectady, on Forty-ninth street, New York City. Before leaving for his new charge, on Friday, Father Nieuwenhuis was presented with a gold watch by members of the congregation of St. Peter's and with a handsome shawl by the members of St. Mary's Society.

Y. M. C. A. ENTERTAINMENT.

The second entertainment of the course of the Rondout Young Men's Christian Association will be given at the Rondout Presbyterian Church, Chapel, Friday evening, December 7. It will be a concert by Signor Vitale, violinist and harpist.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS HERE.

Fair-Street Reformed Church, Kingston, fair, December 5 and 6.

Clinton Avenue M. E. Church, Kingston, fair, December 15 and 19.

Mission Hall, Wurts Street M. E. Church, Rondout, fair, December 19.

Monday evening, January 1, organ concert, Fair-Street Reformed Church, Kingston.

Young People's Missionary Societies, Rondout Presbyterian Church, fair, December 15.

Wednesday evening, December 19, Heidelberg Sewing Society, First Reformed Church, Kingston.

Christmas Eve, Fair-Street Reformed Church, Kingston, turkey supper Wednesday evening, New England supper, Thursday evening, this week.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Olson will lecture, this evening, in the Clinton Avenue Church, Kingston. His subject will be "A Church of Riddles in Russia."

THE DEATH RECORD IN THIS VICINITY.

Isiah Townsend, of Nyack, is dead, aged 70 years.

After a long illness John Pratt died at his home on Hasbrouck-avenue, Rondout, on Sunday morning. The deceased was a member of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company.

Henry Hoff died at his residence, in the town of Saugerties, on Sunday. The funeral was held on Sunday, under the auspices of Tappan Post, G. A. R. Mr. Hoff was a veteran of the One Hundred and Fifty Sixth Regiment.

Mrs. Mary Hayden died at Rosendale, on Sunday, aged 73. The deceased was the mother of Dr. Fred H. Hayden, the funeral services will be held under the auspices of the church in that village, to-morrow morning. The remains will be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery, this city.

Hon. Henry R. Low, State Senator for the Orange Sullivan district died last Saturday night at Dr. Miller's Sanitarium, in Albany, where he had been under treatment since August. The remains were taken to Middletown yesterday, and will be buried to-morrow.

Mr. Low was born in Fallsburg, Sullivan County, in 1826. He was educated in the State Normal school at Albany, and after teaching a few years, he studied law. While a student he was elected Justice of the Peace, and at 30 years of age was chosen County Judge and Surrogate of Sullivan county. He was elected to the State Senate in 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, and 1869. He was a candidate for Congress in 1885 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Lewis Beach, and was defeated by Henry Bacon by a small majority. Mr. Low was largely interested in railroad, manufacturing and farming enterprises. He resided in Middletown, whither he moved from Monticello. His wife, who was the daughter of State Senator John D. Watkins, died about six years ago. He leaves two sons and three daughters, the latter of whom are married and reside in Brooklyn. One son is a lawyer in New York, and the other was his father's Secretary.

MINOR NOTES AROUND THIS TOWN.

Facts, Fancies and Gossip Heard by Reporters Here This Day.

"Warmer, fair weather" is promised by "indications" on Tuesday hereabout.

The white frost of this morning, local weather prophets say, will be followed by rain.

The Ulster County Board of Supervisors will meet at the Court House, Kingston, to-night.

One Rondout merchant says it costs him \$30 a year for ball tickets that are thrust upon him by members of societies, fire companies, clubs, etc.

The first case will be tried at the opening of the Circuit Court, in Kingston, December 24, will be that of Mary E. Barley et al. against Luke I. Roosa.

Price of Butter Advancing.

Butter is advancing in price in Delaware County. Farmers are receiving as high as 26 cents per pound for their dairies.

A person of "mighty intellect" writing from Roxbury to the *Hunter Post* says if the tariff could be entirely abolished farmers would get still better prices for their butter. The increase of the price of butter immediately after the election of Harrison brought out the "weighty opinion."

Yes, It Has Always Been So.

The following item is going the rounds of the rural press: "It is very difficult to tell who will be our next Postmaster, as there are a number of applicants eager to obtain the office."

DRUNKENNESS.

On the liquor bill, positively agreed to at the meeting of the House, the following is the text: "It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person who is drinking it, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an inveterate one. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Sarsaparilla in their coffee without their knowledge. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes a permanent cure. For sale by all Druggists, Kingston, N. Y."

THE RECORD OF CITY AMUSEMENTS.

Attractions at Kingston Opera House, at Liscomb's—Monte Cristo Next Week.

The melodrama "Monte Cristo" will be produced at Kingston Opera House, Tuesday evening, December 11.

Hyde's Specialty Company is booked to appear at Liscomb's Opera House, Rondout, on Saturday evening of this week.

The musical comedy "Over the Garden Wall" will be rendered at Kingston Opera House, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

The Silver Lake Quartette will sing in Rondout, on Friday, under the auspices of the local Good Templars. Concerning the singers the *Memphis Appeal* has said: "The four gentlemen composing this quartette sing with great richness of melody, in perfect tune."

The Philharmonic Festival.

The Kingston Philharmonic management, which has already prepared such a liberal and distinguished list of attractions for its first festival next week, has now just secured another vocal artist of the highest merit. Mlle. Augusta Orstrom, a brilliant young soprano leggiero, from the Pasdeloup concert in Paris, and the Royal Opera of Stockholm, has just arrived in New York. Frank VanDerStucken, Walter Damrosch and one other gentleman are the only persons who have heard her sing since her arrival. She will therefore make her American debut in Kingston at this festival. People of this vicinity will not fail to appreciate the honor thus conferred. Mlle. Orstrom will sing at the grand oratorio concert, the closing entertainment of the Festival series, on Friday evening, December 14. She will take the part of Gabriel in "The Creation." This role requires a high light soprano of great flexibility and brilliancy, and this lady is peculiarly adapted to the part, having sung it with fine success in Paris and Sweden. The purely dramatic soprano in this oratorio is the part of Eve. This will be taken by Mme. Fursch-Madi, as before announced. Both these roles are usually taken by one soprano in most American presentations of the oratorio. But as they are totally different, requiring different voice quality as well as different dramatic treatment, it was deemed essential to assign them to separate artists. Mlle. Orstrom is of Swedish birth, and this is her first visit to this country. She has spent much of her time in Paris, and has studied with Medames Viardot, Marchesi and Labarde.

Below are appended two of many notices from the foreign press regarding this lady and her voice, which have been translated somewhat freely for this issue. The *La Patrie* of Mlle. Orstrom at Pasdeloup was a young Swede, who came to Paris to perfect herself at the school of Mme. Labarde. She has great musical aptitude, and a voice so beautiful as to be compared to the voice of the late Jenny Lind or Christine Nilsson. This young scholar is called Mlle. Orstrom. Her voice, in its highest register, cannot well be better. She sang a Hungarian song, also a peasant song, as only the best vocalists can sing. The *Le Siecle* said: "It was a most interesting voice, in which every one particularly applauded a Swedish cantatrice, Mlle. Orstrom, in the popular songs of her country. She sings with an original and pleasing expression."

The last rehearsal of the oratorio, previous to the festival, will be held at the Armory, on Union-avenue on Wednesday evening. The chorus festival tickets will be distributed.

BOATS AND BOATMEN HEREBABOUT.

Arrivals at Tidewater.—"Father Columbia" Again—Along the Docks Here.

Boatmen will watch the next change of the moon with interest. It will occur on Friday night.

Walter H. Shupe, "Father Columbia," is running a five-ton ferry between Peckskill and New York City.

There arrived at tide-water, at Edenville, on Saturday, 17 Delaware & Hudson Canal boats, laden with 2,290 tons of coal.

The whistle of the steamer "City of Kingston" was blown at the mouth of the Rondout River at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday night.

A Delaware & Hudson Canal Company official said yesterday that unless there should be a sudden cold snap, all the boats on the canal with coal will reach tidewater.

[From the Hudson Register.]

On the down trip of the steamer City of Hudson, Thursday afternoon, when opposite Castleton, fire was discovered in a closet, after having made some headway. A fire extinguisher without much excitement or danger.

PHASES OF THE SEAMY SIDE NOTED.

Prisoners Before Recorder Hussey Here—Isiah Townsend Taken to Auburn, Etc.

Thomas Brady, of Syracuse, today was sentenced by Recorder Hussey to 10 days in the Ulster County Jail.

For intoxication and assault a young man named John Melloo was fined \$10 by Recorder Hussey, this forenoon.

One Silas Clynch, of Ellenville, who escaped recently from Ulster Prison, was taken back there by an officer on Saturday.

Three boys at Newburgh stole chickens, one night recently, for the purpose of getting money to attend "a show." Two of them were arrested and confessed.

The case of George Stahl, who killed one John Shaughnessy with a hatchet, near Honesdale, recently, is a Hudson Canal boatman here, who has known Stahl for years. They say that he is of unsound mind.

THE CASUALTY RECORD HEREBABOUT.

Injured by Jumping from a Train—What Cause of "Playing with a Hay Cutter."

Thomas Meehan, aged 10, of Little Britain, Orange County, while playing with a hay-cutter, one day recently, had four fingers of his right hand badly lacerated.

Hugh O'Hourke, residing on Hasbrouck-avenue, Rondout, in jumping from a train on the Wallkill & Albany Railroad, at Whiteport, on Saturday, fell down an embankment. His right leg was broken.

[From the Hudson Register.]

While Isaac Fenwick was engaged in painting the Mt. Everest Hotel, at Engerment, Wednesday, he fell 30 feet from a ladder and broke both of his arms and his nose. The man is in a very critical condition, and it is feared he has received internal injuries.

More Truth Than Poetry in This.

Two Kingston men were overheard chatting to-day about various matters. One of them said: "I believe a man can live cheaper if he is married." Said the other, gravely, as he knocked the ashes from his cigar: "That is all according to a man married."

The Brick Market.

Brick advanced in price at the close of last week. Haverstraw bricks were quoted at \$0.50.

Zero on the Shawangunk Mountains.

The mercury was down to zero at Sam's Point, on the Shawangunk Mountains, during the recent cold snap.

Beet Juice as a Beautifier.

Certain young women of Old Hurley use beet juice to brighten the charms of their complexions.

The Ladies of Guilford will hold a fair in McKinty Hall, Gardiner, on December 18 and 19.

Farmers' Institute at Newburgh.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Newburgh on Friday and Saturday.

A STORY ABOUT A CLOSE-FISTED MAN.

How a Small Boy was "Remembered" by a Roundout Man who Found Everywhere, and Roundout has its quota. The following was told by a citizen here to-day: "I shall never forget the run I had once for that old skin flint," said he, pointing to one of Kingston City's prosperous men who was walking on the opposite side of the street. "He was going out of town several years ago, and just the next day he was back, where he expected to take a train, he suddenly remembered that he had forgotten a small hand-satchel. I heard my name called and then followed the almost imperative request that I lodge to his home, which was nearly a mile distant, and up hill all the way, for the forgotten article, 'I will reward you well, my little fellow.' I went, and I will give you a present. The boy ran I had taken, combined, perhaps, with my intense disappointment at receiving nothing for my trouble, made me ill, so that nearly a week passed before I was able to present myself for the promised reward. 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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AS READ TO CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON, THIS P. M.

Some of the Opinions of a Man who Has Been Bitterly Disappointed, and Who Harbors Resentment Deep Down in His Heart.

[Continued from page 1.]

cure by negotiation the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and honorable adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related, and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to Congress which I hoped would have been met, the treaty, by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for a settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

ABOUT CLEVELAND'S BURCHARD. "Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and to have the Government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugning of the Executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities, to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, and a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording the Government of Great Britain the opportunity to act in relation to the situation I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose conduct in such function was so manifestly in violation of the confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States."

THE SEAL TRADE. Cleveland then says his endeavors to establish by international co-operation means the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have not been realized, and he hopes shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the approval of the Senate.

COASTAL BOUNDARY LINE. "The coastal boundary line between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia has not received the attention which it deserves. Adequate appropriations for a reconnaissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by Congress with as much dispatch as possible. Some action should be reached with Her Majesty's Government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels."

CITIZENS OF FRENCH ORIGIN. "The due protection of citizens of French origin or descent from claims of military service in the event of their returning to or revisiting France, has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to nationality, which is generally to be desired, the Government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States has not concluded special treaties."

THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM. Cleveland then refers to the action taken by him on the death of the Emperor William and Frederick. He says the correspondence respecting the United States' interests in Samoa will be laid before Congress.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. Referring to the bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, Cleveland says he is deeply grieved by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both Governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed."

COREA AND THE UNITED STATES. "A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries has been renewed by the treaty of 1882, is now established."

PERIA AND THE UNITED STATES. "Persia has established diplomatic representation at the capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens."

THE MIDDLE IN HAYTI. Cleveland then announces with "sincere regret" that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. "The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that no Government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibility to the affairs of that country. Our representatives have been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Hayti waters to sustain our Minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Under cover of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficient, maintained, a seizure of the property of the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted."

COMMUNICATION WITH HONOLULU. Cleveland recommends the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. He says: "The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependence and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

TREATY WITH MEXICO. "The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in the President's messages and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of the boundary line is needed, and adequate appropriation is now recommended."

IN BRAZIL. "The Empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery, among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this Government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people."

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. "In pursuance of the policy of arbitration a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded and will be duly submitted. Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of VanBokelen, against Hayti, will probably be made, and the President trusts that the principle of such settlements may be extended."

TO CONFER TOGETHER. "As authorized by Congress, preliminary

steps have been taken for the assembling at this capital, during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics."

MARITIME POWERS TO CONFER. "In conformity also with Congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer, in Washington, in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested. The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof in relation to tonnage duties have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign countries, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. The questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and detailed communication at the present session."

WACKING THE IRISH. "With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absorbed from allegiance to their native land, and yet by a foreign residence to escape any duty and contribution of service to the country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugning of the Executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities, to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, and a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording the Government of Great Britain the opportunity to act in relation to the situation I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose conduct in such function was so manifestly in violation of the confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States."

CENTRAL BUREAU OF REGISTRATION. The institution of a Central Bureau of Registration at the Capitol is recommended. "The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our National interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than at all times necessary for the conduct of the public business. The appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast. The so-called notarial or unofficial fees should be forbidden. The correspondence of the consular service should be limited, and a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized."

A COMING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. Cleveland then recommends co-operative action by Congress in the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States at New York City.

TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES OF GOVERNMENT. "The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted \$379,266,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties, and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The receipts from all sources exceeded those of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,408.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,666.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the last fiscal year. The revenue of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary revenues for the year ending June 30, 1889, amount to \$377,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488.24, showing a surplus of \$101,232,511.66. The revenue of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary revenues for the year ending June 30, 1889, amount to \$377,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,000,000. 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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, AS READ TO CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON, THIS P. M.

Some of the Opinions of a Man who Has
Been Bitterly Disappointed, and Who
Harbors Resentment Deep Down
In His Heart.

[Continued from page 1.]

cure by negotiation the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of the opinion that the treaty recently treated by the rejection of the Senate, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before the country, and as I am deeply solicitous.

“Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident was conducted by him before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the President of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities, to the peace and honor of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international courtesy, by affording full opportunity for Her Majesty's Government to act in relation to this situation, I have been constrained by decision to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose conduct in such function was so manifestly in defiance of the confidence which was essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States.”

“The seal trade. Cleveland then says his endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have not been realized, and he hopes shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional arrangement to the Senate for the approval of the Senate.”

“The coastal boundary line. The coastal boundary between our Alaska possessions and British Columbia has not received the attention demanded by its importance. Adequate appropriations for a knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by Congress with as little delay as possible. Some action has been taken by the Government with regard to the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels.”

“The due protection of citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or revisiting France, has called forth correspondence which was before you in the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this Government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States has not concluded special treaties.”

“The late Emperor William. Cleveland then refers to the action taken by him on the death of the Emperors William and Frederick. He says the correspondence respecting the United States' interests in Samoa will be laid before Congress.”

“The Chinese question. Referring to the exclusion of Chinese laborers Cleveland says: ‘It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both Governments, a cause of uneasiness and feeling has been permanently removed.’”

“Korea and the United States. ‘A diplomatic mission from Korea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries, contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now resumed.’”

“Persia has established diplomatic representation at the capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens.”

“The muddle in Haiti. Cleveland then announces with ‘sincere regret’ that the late President has become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. ‘The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Solon that no Government has been constituted by the will of the Haitian people has been recognized as administering responsibility the affairs of that country. Our representatives have been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haitian waters to sustain our Minister and for the protection of our persons and property. Under cover of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.’”

“Communication with Honolulu. Cleveland recommends the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. He says: ‘The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependence and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity.’”

“Treaty with Mexico. ‘The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in the President's messages and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of the boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.’”

“In Brazil. ‘The Empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this Government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.’”

“In pursuance of the policy of arbitration a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded and will be duly submitted. Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butler against Denmark, and of Van Boken against Italy, will probably be made, and the President trusts that the principle of such settlements may be extended.”

“As authorized by Congress, preliminary

steps have been taken for the assembling at this Capital, during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and Santo Domingo, to discuss the important monetary and commercial topics.”

“MARITIME POWERS TO CONFER. In conformity also with Congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer, in Washington, in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested. The act of June 20, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof in relation to tonnage duties have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused greater part of our attention of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. The questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.”

“WHACKING THE IRISH. ‘With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and to seek foreign residence to escape any duty and contribution of services to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evading the duties of citizenship they will in due course be liable to claim for their national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Department with the Government of the United Kingdom in relation to the questions which have been raised. Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised.’”

“CENTRAL BUREAU OF REGISTRATION. The institution of a Central Bureau of Registration at the Capitol is recommended.”

“THE CONSULAR SERVICE. ‘The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our National interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. The appropriations for the maintenance of our consular service and consular service should be recast. The so-called notarial or unofficial fees should be forbidden; a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and a limited number of consular agents of legal status should be authorized.’”

“A COMING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. Cleveland then recommends co-operative action by Congress in the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States.”

“TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES OF GOVERNMENT. ‘The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted \$379,266,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from the customs duties and \$160,174,901.13 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$350,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$8,228,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for the same time in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000, and the total annual estimate for 1889, amounting for the same year to \$373,000,000, leaving an estimate surplus of \$104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the Government for the same time, to more than \$47,000,000 annually. In accordance with the resolution of Congress daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,400. The purchase of these bonds at the rate of 103, 613.08. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they stand held to run, and the saving to the Government is represented by the difference between amount of interest at 2 per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate stipulated in the bonds, had they run to their maturity, is about \$27,165,000.’”

“THE INDIAN GENERALITY. The President says the condition of the Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism, enlightenment and civilization generally, is in favorable progress. ‘Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious difficulties, but rather, and have continued to be, by the realization of their true interests, and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which have governed the late and the future dealing with them, and commend its continued observance. All allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have received their shares, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty, I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which would leave no man without his share of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which it may be reasonably expected that it should be administered. It professes opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs. It affords security against the risks his inferiority of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, and the same brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the white man, and the healthy and successful farmers will, perhaps, add to healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension of the public schools by the Secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible date, embrace all teachable Indian youth, of both sexes, and retain them within the influence of civilization until their characters are formed, and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian for no longer need demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed.’”

“THE SURPLUS, BONDS, ETC. ‘At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the Government. But as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus is not money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the Government and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the hands of the Government. The operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Reducing from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had run at the rate of 6 per cent., the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be \$55,790,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the Government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premium which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.’”

“NOTWITHSTANDING the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1888, was \$32,334,610.01, after deducting about \$20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.”

“THE COINAGE OF SILVER. ‘On November 30, 1888, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act, \$12,570,990 silver dollars. Sixty million of the silver dollars, and seventy thousand of the silver dollars, and \$237,418,000 in certificates were in circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver and in this recommendation the President earnestly concurs.”

“ABOUT GENERAL SHERIDAN. The President calls attention to the reports of the heads of the various Government departments and asks that they may receive the careful consideration of Congress. The death of General Sheridan in August last he says, was a National affliction. ‘The army then lost the greatest of its chiefs. The country has lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to the greatness and glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.’”

“GOSPELING HOSTILE APACHES. With regard to the removal of the hostile Apache Indians to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, the President says: ‘I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people, who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the Government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their

repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary.’”

“THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Touching on the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the President says: ‘The report demonstrates very intelligent management in that important Department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year.’”

“MAIL FACILITIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS. ‘During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states, and with Mexico. The greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them.’”

“THE PARCEL POST. ‘The practical creation of the parcel post conventions so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions, as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted, without the mails at fourfold postage.’”

“THE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT. ‘It is not possible here to touch upon the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business, and the need for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the Postmaster-General attention is earnestly invited to his report.’”

“PUBLIC LANDS. On the subject of public lands the President says: ‘I can not too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to secure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by the Government to become a national gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, enterprising and industrious citizens. They came to National possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of inequities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the delay in disposing of these lands, except that we have been too slow to act. The principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colonial greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition or to rapacious seizure by a favored few of exalted ranks that many should enjoy, are necessary to offenses against our National welfare and humanity, and to be too severely to be commended or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the pernicious tendency of the reckless waste of National domain. That over 80,000 acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants, and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest and enterprising citizens, and that the Government has thus justly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the efforts and struggles of the past year. Our clear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the use of actual good farmers, and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be the case with the tendency under existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished.’”

“THE STOCK AND MONEY MARKET. Financial Notes on Wall-Street To-Day. By Telegram to the Freeman. NEW-YORK, Dec. 3.—The stock market opened with decided weakness and activity. The weight of our consolidated National debt, close, and the declines were further increased in the early trading material. The movement was followed by a partial recovery, but the list again gave way, and still lower figures were reached. The movement was especially severe against Missouri Pacific, and that stock declined 2 1/2 per cent., while the losses in the general list were for the most part confined to fractional amounts. The closing quotations: U. S. 5's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 4's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 3's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 2's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 1's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 10's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 11's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 12's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 13's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 14's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 15's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 16's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 17's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 18's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 19's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 20's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 21's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 22's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 23's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 24's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 25's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 26's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 27's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 28's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 29's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 30's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 31's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 32's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 33's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 34's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 35's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 36's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 37's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 38's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 39's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 40's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 41's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 42's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 43's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 44's (registered) 127 1/2; U. S. 45's (registered) 127 1/2; U. 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The Kingston Daily Freeman,

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 39.

CITY OF KINGSTON (RONDOUT, P.O.) N. Y., MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

WHOLE NO 5,238.

The Question Answered.

What shall I buy for Christmas Presents this year, is a question now puzzling the minds of many persons intent on choosing something to give to their friends. If you will call at Crosby & Ennist's No. 2 & 4 Union-avenue you may easily get out of the dilemma, for their counters, shelves and windows are laden with the most elegant assortment of Holiday Goods to be found in this City. Plush Goods in great variety and design, such as Dressing Cases, Toilet Boxes, Perfumery Sets, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Albums, Manicure Sets, etc. Gold and Silver handled Umbrellas, Clocks, Work Stands and Baskets, Colgate and Bradley's choicest Extract and Toilet Soaps, the finest made, Traveling Cases, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Brass Ornaments in many styles, Roger Bros., Celebrated Silver Plated Table Furnishings warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We have a large collection of Novelties of almost any conceivable variety and style at very low prices.

The Sunshine Series of Books, 3 volumes, Sunshine for Little Children, The Easy Book, The Home Picture Book, comprising about 650 pages, magnificently illustrated, highly illuminated covers and crowded with charming pictures and excellent stories for the little folks, worth \$2.75. We sell the set for \$1.00. Also many other books and novelties very pleasing for the children. Every article sold at the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed at

CROSBY & ENNIST'S,

No. 2 & 4 Union-Ave., Rondout, N. Y.

"WE'VE GOT 'EM"

DIARIES

For 1889.

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DRY GOODS

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A lot of heavy Unbleached Cansons below usual jobbing price.

A large lot of extra quality Cotton Batts under value.

A large line in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.

Flannel Skirts and Skirtings in very large variety.

Stebbins, Brodhead & VanWagenen,

168 Strand and 21 Ferry-Str.

O. and O. TEA

The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT.

You will never use any other. Quality never varies.

It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEAF, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

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E. N. PARKER, Rondout, A. & C. R. STYLES, Kingston, A. F. VAN WAGENEN, Rondout.

WACHMEYER

Is now Prepared to Offer in all His Departments Large Assortments of the Most Desirable

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Special attention is directed to his collections of Quartered Oak, Antique Oak and Cherry Bed Room Suits, Leather Rockers, Polished Mahogany Cases, Tables, Work Baskets, Brass and Plush Stands, Music Cabinets

25 Per Cent Lower

Than Any Other House in the City. Our

Big Reduction in Prices

Will prevail through this month only. Don't invest a dollar until you have seen our elegant array of

HOLIDAY GIFTS

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WACHMEYER'S

Furniture Warehouse,

178 The Strand, Rondout, N. Y.

NOTES ON NEWS OF THE DAY.

HARRISON's majority, official, in California is 7,080. This state was claimed by the Democrats for a week or more after election.

St. Louis will send a solid Republican delegation to the fifty-first Congress. It is the only big city in the United States that can show this honorable record.

JACKSONVILLE had two yellow fever deaths Saturday, but none yesterday. There were seven new cases during the two days. Total deaths 410; cases 4,600. Disinfection of the city was begun to-day.

OUR up-town contemporary is horrified because Gen. Harrison has chosen for Private Secretary a gentleman who was born in England. Perhaps the President-elect ought to be excused, for having a warm feeling for Englishmen. Sackville is English you know, and so likewise is Murchison.

GEN. HARRISON attended the church at Indianapolis of which he is a member yesterday, accompanied by his wife, and in the evening presided at the anniversary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society of which he is a member. He received only one out-of-town caller during the day.

NEW JERSEY already lays claim to Mr. Cleveland, and talks about electing him a United States Senator in place of Mr. Blodgett if he will settle in Orange. The President might be induced to close the bargain if he were offered the place of McPherson, who goes out on the 4th of March. But from 1889 to 1893 is "a long time between drinks."

THE death of Senator Henry R. Low removed one of the most esteemed and useful men of the state in the midst of an honorable and promising public career. He loved his state, looked after every valuable interest, and did his utmost for the development of its resources and industries. He has been much talked of for Governor and has been the first choice of thousands for that office for years. His death was unexpected, and will cause sorrow throughout the state.

"ORDERS are beginning to come in again like old times," writes a Cohoes correspondent to the Boston Journal. "Shipments are being made right along." One manufacturer who said before election that he would buy no more stock if Harrison was elected has bought a large quantity, and will operate his mill to its full capacity. A very large knitting mill is to be erected at once in the city. The workmen did not throw away their votes when they gave them to Harrison.

A TOTAL of the popular vote in 29 states, compiled from the official returns, gives Harrison 4,889,891 and Cleveland 4,792,017 votes. The states not reported are Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia. The Democrats are still counting in Texas, and will continue to do so until every other state is heard from. Then it will fix things to make Cleveland's popular majority satisfactory to the whole party.

GEN. VILAS has a good deal to say in his report, but the main point of interest in it is the statement that during the last eight years 142,115,248 acres have been sold to new purchasers. Here is the equivalent of 2,842,305 farms of 50 acres, each capable of supporting a family of five members, or a population of 14,000,000. The area thus appropriated is equal to that of Germany or France, or to New England and the Middle States. The annexation of Canada is a small affair compared with our own national growth.

ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON of Philadelphia has decided to found an industrial school for boys in that city, and gives \$12,000,000 as a starter. He is good for several millions more if it is needed. Mr. Williamson is an octogenarian, but is taking an active interest in the institution, and hopes to live to see it in successful operation. He means that every boy in Philadelphia in all coming generations shall have a chance to learn a trade if he wants to. The world has had many noble benefactors, but Mr. Williamson's name will go to the head of the list.

THE Congressmen in Washington are canvassing the causes of Mr. Cleveland's defeat. Mr. Ford, a Michigan Democrat who "got left," says the veto of the pension bills of a poor widow and a blind veteran did the business in his district. The Republicans exhibited the blind man at their meetings as direct evidence of the President's injustice. Mr. Farquhar explains that the President's refusal to pay his tax and his removal of his personal property from Buffalo cost him hundreds of votes in that city. Nobody complains of the use of money except Mr. Mills. The general idea is that Cleveland's free trade message floored him.

THE Interior Department has received reports of the population of the several territories from their Governors. They are as follows: Dakota, 700,000; Utah, 210,000; Washington, 188,000; New Mexico, 175,000; Montana, 140,000; Idaho, 105,000; Wyoming, 85,000; Arizona (census of 1889) 82,976. The admission of these territories is to be the most interesting subject before the next Congress. Before it adjourns the smallest will possess enough population to entitle it to a Representative in the House on the present ratio of 150,000. Utah is the only one that is likely to meet with obstruction; she cannot come in until she has reformed her social system.

PENDLETON of the First West Virginia district has got his certificate of election to Congress, but his seat will be given to his Republican opponent, Atkinson, as soon as the House can "hustle" him. Atkinson had a clear majority on the first count of votes. But in Wetzel county the ballots were returned to the treasury vault, and early one morning the windows of the vault were found open. Then the ballots were taken out and counted, and it was found that Atkinson's name had been erased with a pencil from a sufficient number to give Pendleton 19 majority. When Pendleton is kicked out he will beg for a year's salary and the expenses of his defense.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

AS READ TO CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON, THIS P. M.

The Opinions of a Man who Has Been Bitterly Disappointed Indeed—He Assails the Men who Defeated His Free Trade Project.

Congress met in Washington this afternoon. The message of Grover Cleveland was read. In some respects it is a remarkable document. Much of the message consists of the wall of a bitterly disappointed man. He attacks fiercely the men who defeated free trade. His views on capital and labor will be read with interest. The opening of Congress and the text of the message follows:

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Long before the hour for the meeting of the second session of the Fifty-first Congress the galleries of the House of Representatives, with the exception of those reserved for the President and his friends and for the Diplomatic Corps, were filled with spectators, and the bright presses of the ladies formed a brilliant frame to the picture presented on the floor below. There handshaking was indulged in and congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged among the members. Of course the recent election was the chief topic of conversation, but there was no bitter feeling manifested. Jocular rivalry on the part of the Republicans and patient resignation on the part of the Democrats was everywhere evident. The Republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the Fifty-first Congress came in for an extra share of felicitations—it being generally conceded on the floor that the next House will be Republican with from three to seven majority. The Speaker's desk was ornamented with a handsome floral piece while other prominent members were not forgotten by their friends. When Mr. Randall entered the Chamber he was surrounded by friends desirous of expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more able to resume his Congressional duties.

At precisely 12 o'clock the fall of the gavel stilled the tumult which existed in the hall, and Dr. Milburn, the Chaplain, offered prayer. The progress of the day was then made known by the reading of the message. Mr. Cleveland entered the Executive gallery and became an attentive spectator. The call developed the presence of 336 members—there being 88 absentees.

On motion of Mr. Mills a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had appeared, and the House was ready to proceed to business. In accordance with a resolution the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, of Georgia, and of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Prudden, one of the President's Secretaries, was then announced, and the annual message was delivered to the House, and immediately read by the Clerk. That portion of the message in which the President treats of the tariff question was listened to attentively by members on both sides of the House. Now and then a smile, more of triumph than of derision, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic Republican, but the silence was not broken until the Clerk read in a clear voice:

"The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It is the people's cause." Then the Democrats no longer restrain their feelings, and broke out in a round of applause, which was answered by the Republicans with derisive laughter. The President's reference to the "Sackville-West" incident was not received from the Republican side but no counter demonstration was made by the Democrats.

IN THE SENATE.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It was an unusually full Senate that responded to President pro tem. Ingalls' call to order at 12 o'clock to-day. At that time all the galleries were full except the President's and the Diplomatic, the latter containing only one of the President's Secretaries, the Austrian legation and three lady friends. The desk of the Presiding Officer was decorated by a very handsome pyramid bouquet and Senators Blodgett, Daniel, Pugh, Voorhees and Beck had before them Nature's emblem of the extension of life. Not a flower bloomed on the Republican side of the Chamber. As the minute hand overtook the indicator on the dial of the clock facing him Mr. Ingalls let fall the gavel and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer. He returned thanks for the beautiful blessings vouchsafed the land in its material interests, and remembered President-elect Harrison in his petition. One of the Senators who could not be distinguished in the throng joined with the Chaplain in repeating the Lord's prayer at the close.

A few moments were spent in greetings among the Senators, and then Senator Sherman offered the usual resolution that the Secretary of the House do read a message to the Senate in relation to the tariff question. The resolution was adopted, as was also one offered by Mr. Morrill for the appointment of a Committee to notify the President that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Messrs. Morrill and Saulsbury composed this Committee. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution that the Senate meet daily until further ordered at 12 M. Adopted. At 12:47, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took recess for an hour. At the conclusion of the recess the usual message from the House, announcing the facts of its being in session and of its having appointed a Committee to wait upon the President was delivered. This was followed by a report from the Committee to wait on the President, to the effect that it had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate in writing immediately. And then the President's message was delivered by Mr. Prudden, one of his Secretaries, and Mr. McCook, the Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to read it.

The Senate adjourned, after notification by Mr. Fry that he would call up the Union Pacific settlement bill to-morrow, etc.

THE MESSAGE.

"To the Congress of the United States: "As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, meaning is marked by an interesting and important incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a Nation will be completed. Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a Government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity."

THE CONSTITUTION AS A GUIDE.

"When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is fatal. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limits

of that instrument that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government."

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE."

"The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people, to the maintenance of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equal rights before the law, and that the condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government. The citizen of our Republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon a full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation, and presented no side in the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them."

MR. CLEVELAND WAILS.

"A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections, and the farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth."

AN ATTACK ON CAPITAL.

"We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the disintegrating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor."

POISING AN ALARM-BELL.

"As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully regulated creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still, congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change as favorable from the condition in which we find ourselves, we pause to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the Government, made with the people, has been kept and performed."

WANTS TO SQUANDER THE SURPLUS.

"Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which are applied to the maintenance of its Treasury. This extravagant waste and this breach of faith and obligation add to the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business."

STILL ARGUING FOR FREE TRADE.

"Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unnecessarily increases the burden of our taxation. The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people."

ULTIMATE, CHIEF APOSTLE OF FREE TRADE.

"This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish is a motive to our Nation's advancement and the happiness of our people is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which special and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people."

CLEVELAND AS A MALCONTENT.

"The grievances of those not included within the circle of the beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremunerative toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favors they are forced to the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulations."

WORKINGMEN VOTED AGAINST FREE TRADE.

"Our workmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steeper employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessities for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws shall be added the dis-

content of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our Government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered."

CLEVELAND ON COMMUNISM.

"Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of over-weening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who propose that the Government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn shall care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion, and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition."

STILL DEMANDING FREE TRADE.

"A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the benefit of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantee of our National progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce."

THE PEOPLE SPOKE ON NOVEMBER 6.

"The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall accrue to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed, while the real burden of the Government is increased by the appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the Treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing a pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and equitable toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor."

THE PEOPLE HAVE SAID: "NO FREE TRADE."

"The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It is the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to do a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the General Government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that the fullness of its Treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government, and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived."

ATTACKING OLD SOLDIERS, ETC.

"These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the Government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the Government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which this expectation of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special, private, or partisan interest should arrest attention and lead to reformation."

AGAIN ASSAILING OLD SOLDIERS.

Cleveland then gives a few illustrations of this condition and with reference to pension laws says: "A pension law which could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, the action of private pension laws are annually passed, which sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. The people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country, and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work God has given us, this expectation of the people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws, perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good. This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The creation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulating is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground."

PEACE AND TRANQUILITY.

"The close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all nations."

FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

"Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. Those international questions which demand settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment."

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

"The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and New-Foundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to pro-

[Continued on page 4.]

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

A CRASH EARLY THIS MORNING AT MERRITTON, ONTARIO.

Three Men Killed by a Coal Train, which "Got Beyond Control while Descending a Steep Grade." The Collision that Followed.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

MERRITTON, Ont., Dec. 3.—A coal train ran into an engine which was "taking water" at the tank here this morning. Fireman Michael Sherry, driver James Williams and brakeman Allan, of the coal train, were killed, and it is said the body of a tramp is in the debris. The coal train got beyond control while descending a steep grade.

"IN THE SOUP!"

To Day We Commence the

—GRANDEST—

We are not "in the soup" this year.

Holiday Goods

Are beginning to come in every day and our stock has never been so complete as now.

ROGER'S GROUPS.

Seven Subjects to Show:

Rip Van Winkle at Home.

Rip Van Winkle on the Mountains.

Elder's Daughter.

Neighboring Pew.

Politics.

Shakespeare.

Ladies' Desks.

Some very new designs in quartered Oak.

At these prices we will show you more styles than you care to look at and we will

EASELS

Mahogany, Oak, Cherry.

TABLES.

Here's where we are at home. We carry the stock. A pretty table half furnishes the room.

Fancy Chairs.

Oh me! Oh my! Such chairs Plush, Wicker, Polished Seats, Brass, Gold, Upholstered. Two hundred and seventy-five different styles. Come and count them if you don't believe it.

A thousand kinds of new goods.

Hudson River Furniture Company.

ODD FELLOWS' Fair and Entertainment

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CS. CLAY LODGE, NO. 528

—AT THE—

Academy of Music,

KINGSTON, N. Y.

DECEMBER

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8,

1888.

The American Bohemian Glass Blowers, of Boston, Mass., in their wonderful exhibition of Blowing, Spinning, etc. Exhibition to be given each afternoon and evening. The glass work to be on sale at the Fair.

SEASON TICKETS - - - \$1.00

CLUB RATES, 13 Tickets \$12.00

Fair opens 7 o'clock Monday evening, Dec. 3, and each evening during the week at the same hour. Afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AS READ TO CONGRESS, IN WASHINGTON, THIS P. M.

Some of the Opinions of a Man who Has Been Bitterly Disappointed, and Who Harbors Resentment Deep Down in His Heart.

[Continued from page 1.]

There is no negotiation of the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related, and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to Congress, and in the meantime declined to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for a settlement of which I am deeply solicitous."

ABOUT CLEVELAND'S BURCHARD.

"Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the subordinates of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugning of the Executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities, to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international courtesy, by affording full opportunity for Her Majesty's Government to explain and justify the situation I considered, prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose conduct in such a function would destroy that mutual confidence which should be the basis of understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States."

THE SEAL TRADE.

Cleveland then says his endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have been realized, and he hopes shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional provision with the maritime powers for the approval of the Senate.

COASTAL BOUNDARY LINE.

"The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia has not received the attention demanded by its importance. Adequate appropriations for a reconnaissance expedition to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by Congress with as little delay as possible. Some agreement should be reached with Her Majesty's Government by which the damages to our property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or limiting regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels."

CITIZENS OF FRENCH ORIGIN.

"The due protection of citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or revisiting France, has been a subject of long standing before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this Government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, namely, that the great lakes, but as in all countries with which the United States has not concluded special treaties."

THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Cleveland then refers to the action taken by him on the death of the Emperor William and President Hayes, and to the correspondence respecting the United States interests in Samoa which he laid before Congress.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Referring to the bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers Cleveland says: "It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both Governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed."

COREA AND THE UNITED STATES.

"A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries, contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established."

PERSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

"Persia has established diplomatic representation at the capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens."

THE MIDDLE IN HAYTI.

Cleveland then announces with "sincere regret" that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. "The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Soleyman that no Government has been constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibility the affairs of that country. Our representatives have been instructed to abstain from interference with the warring factions, and to maintain the neutrality of the navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our Minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Under cover of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted."

COMMUNICATION WITH HONOLULU.

Cleveland recommends the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. He says: "The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependence and mutuality of interest which our present practices tend to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

"The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in the President's messages and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of the boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended."

IN BRAZIL.

"The Empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this Government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people."

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

"In pursuance of the policy of arbitration a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded and will be duly submitted to the disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of VanBokelen, against Hayti, will probably be made, and the President trusts that the principle of such settlements may be extended."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"As authorized by Congress, preliminary

steps have been taken for the assembling at this Capital, during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics."

MARITIME POWERS TO CONFER.

"In conformity also with Congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer, in Washington, in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested. The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof in relation to tonnage duties have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. The questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and detailed communication at the present session."

WHACKING THE IRISH.

"With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and yet by a foreign residence to escape any duty and contribution of services to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while the great majority of immigrants to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Department in relation to the great number of illegals, the questions which have been raised. Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised."

CENTRAL BUREAU OF REGISTRATION.

The institution of a Central Bureau of Registration at the Capital is recommended.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

"The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our National interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the consular service. The consular service should be reorganized. The so-called notarial or unofficial fees should be forbidden; a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and a limited number of secretaries of legation should be authorized."

A COMING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Cleveland then recommends co-operative action by Congress in the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States at New York City.

TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES OF GOVERNMENT.

"The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$273,097,470, of which \$219,091,173.83 was received from customs duties, and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,012,116.09. The increase in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5,378,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$277,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$273,000,000, leaving an estimate surplus of \$104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$277,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$273,767,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, amounting to \$1,000,000 annually. In accordance with the resolution of Congress daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased to the amount of \$1,000,000. In accordance with the resolution of Congress daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased to the amount of \$1,000,000. In accordance with the resolution of Congress daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased to the amount of \$1,000,000."

THE INDIANS GENERALLY.

The President says the condition of the Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall subvert barbarism, and substitute modern civilization education, is in favorable progress.

A PROPELLER SUNK NEAR ALBANY.

This forenoon the propeller Weinants, of the Schuyler Line, of Albany, collided with a dyke in the Hudson river, near that City, and sunk. It has since been pulled on the flats near the dyke. The wrecking pump of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company left Rondout this afternoon to raise the propeller.

[Other marine news on page 3.]

CONCERNING BOXING.

Boxing furnishes exercise. It strengthens the legs and the arms. It teaches a person to be quick with his hands and arms, and in the movements of his body generally. It gives him confidence in himself and the means of self-defense. A sporting man here said today: "I have boxed as a hobby since I was a boy. My brother and I at an early age read ancient history about the Olympic games in Greece, and became convinced that athletic exercise was necessary to health and freedom of action. We could not afford to buy a pair of boxing gloves, so we made them for ourselves by sewing small leathers or pockets on the backs of old wooden mallets, and packed them with tow. A blow with one of those gloves was almost equal to a blow of the naked fist. We got points on the sport from an old English work on 'The Art of Self-Defense.' With these gloves we rattled away for many months. We could scarcely hit each other so wary did we become. Later, when we put on genuine boxing gloves with others who considered themselves good boxers, we found we had become quite expert."

LAWYERS AND THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Certain lawyers say they are not pleased with the Court arrangements in Kingston. The first break of the present Circuit was on account of Thanksgiving Day. Then owing to illness in his family Judge Mayham was obliged to adjourn the Court until the day before Christmas. It is not expected that much will be done with the calendar, which contains over 200 cases. There will be Christmas the first week and New Year's Day the second week. There has been suggestion of a recess, an arrangement similar to that in use in Albany. On the Friday before Court the Clerk upon a hearing with members of the Bar makes out a day calendar for Monday. The cases on that day to be moved, and the lawyer not ready, to take the consequences. The lawyer is sure to get one or more cases the first day and continuous work throughout the Term.

Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

A dispatch from Auburn to THE FREEMAN today stated: Last evening a large meeting of Evangelical churches of this City was addressed by Dr. Russell, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance. A Local Alliance will be formed here this week.

[Other church news on page 3.]

Dishonest Sellers of Apples.

A resident of this City said today: "I have bought apples of farmers that were of the best class—good all the way to the bottom of the barrel. To-day I found that a barrel of apples I purchased of a farmer, who is a pillar in a church, contains a foot of straw. It is not good straw either. He actually sold me buckwheat straw at the rate of \$1.50 per barrel."

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repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Touching on the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the President says: "The report demonstrates very intelligent management in that important Department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of re-constructing the navy made during the past year."

MAIL FACILITIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

"During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states, and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them."

THE PARCEL POST.

"The practical operation of the parcel post conventions so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions, as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on the 1st of March. It practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rates of postage."

THE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

"It is not possible here to touch upon the leading head of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the Postmaster-General attention is earnestly invited to his report."

PUBLIC LANDS.

On the subject of public lands the President says: "I can not too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present policy, but for the benefit of the generations to come. The broad rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untamed gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to National possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of inequalities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted to stand. We have no excuse for the violation of principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition or administration which permits favor to rampant speculation by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are necessary to offenses against our National welfare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at the last session to our public lands and check the pernicious tendency of the reckless waste of the National domain. That over 80,000 acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants, and fraudulent entries and claims for the benefit of the honest industry—although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience has shown that the law which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called public lands be parcelled out to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a public duty to see that they are wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished."

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large number of our people regarding pensions is coming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means a term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

"The Department of Agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious diseases of farm animals, reduced the prevalence of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss."

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

"The adjustment of the relations between the Government and the railroad companies which have received land grants and the guaranty of the public interest in the construction of their roads should receive early attention."

CLEVELAND'S OWN GLORIFICATION.

The message concludes as follows: "The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great Nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unswerving loyalty of conscience, and with selfless purpose strive for the public good."

[Signed] "GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Financial Notes on Wall-Street To-Day—The Leading Closing Quotations.